

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR 1912.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
for the Borough of Leigh.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my report on the Health and Sanitation of the Borough of Leigh for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

On the whole, I think the report is satisfactory compared with last year—there is a reduced Death-rate, a reduced Infant Mortality, a reduced Zymotic Death-rate, and a reduction in the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified under the Act. The only unsatisfactory feature in the statistical part of the report is the fall in the Birth-rate ; this is not peculiar to Leigh. The Infantile Mortality figure is still too high and compares unfavourably with other similar towns.

I have divided the report into Sections, in order that the work, which is now systematised in the Health Department, may be more conveniently discussed under the respective headings. Details are given, with Tables and some diagrams, to point out, and make clear the chief Sanitary improvements or defects.

The conversion of Privies, the Infectious Diseases, and the work done under the Housing Acts are discussed in detail, together with the general Sanitary Work of the Department.

In the Section on the Notification of Births, I have incorporated the Health Visitor's Report ; and the Sanitary Inspector's Report is incorporated in the section devoted to the General Sanitary Work.

I have made observations where I have considered it necessary to do so, but the figures and tables given practically speak for themselves.

The Tuberculosis Order has entailed a good deal of extra work, and now that a General Order has been received whereby all forms of Tuberculosis, in the future will be notified, this will mean additional work and additional cost to this Department. It is a most important work and of the utmost value to the future welfare of the community.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesy and sympathy of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and also to thank my colleagues for their help and assistance given to me in this my first year of office.

Gentlemen,

I am, Yours obediently,

FRANK WEBB.



BOROUGH OF LEIGH, 1912.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Councillor J. H. HOLDEN, J.P.)

Chairman :

Councillor HENRY ISHERWOOD, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman :

Councillor JOSEPH ASHWORTH, J.P.

Councillor BOYDELL

Councillor HOLDEN

,, BROOKS

,, HUNTER, J.P.

,, DARWELL

,, OWEN, J.P.

,, GREGORY

,, PARTINGTON

,, GRUNDY, J.P.

,, WILKINSON

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Clerk G. YATES

Health Visitor Nurse A. GALLIMORE

District Inspectors { T. TICKLE
W. T. FROST

Chief Inspector E. JACKSON

Medical Officer of Health ... F. WEBB

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS,
1912.

Position : Latitude $53^{\circ} 29'$, Longitude $2^{\circ} 31'$

Elevation above Sea Level : Highest point 138 feet, lowest point 56 feet, above Sea Level.

Geological Formation : Clay on red sandstone, underneath which are the coal-bearing strata.

Area of Borough	..	...	..	..	6,359 acres
Area of Water	...	...	...	...	150 ,,
Population	...	...	...	...	44,600
Density	...	...	...	...	7.02
New Houses Certified 1912	...	...	...	...	77
Rateable Value 30th November, 1912	...	...	...	...	£186,241
Births	...	...	...	...	1,237
Birth-rate	...	...	..	...	27.73
Deaths	...	...	...	...	675
Death-rate corrected for transferable deaths	...	...	...	...	15.13
Infant Mortality figure per 1000 births	...	...	...	...	134
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	..	...	1.36
Diarrhoea Death-rate	...	...	...	...	.49
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	..	...	...	...	1.11
Other forms of Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	...	...	.30
Respiratory Diseases Death-rate	...	...	...	...	4.10
Rainfall	...	...	...	...	34.13 inches
England and Wales Death-rate	...	...	...	...	13.3
„ Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	23.8
„ Infantile Mortality figure	..	...	...	...	9.5

SECTION I.

General Description.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Borough covers an area of 6,359 acres of which 150 acres are covered with water.

The whole of the district is flat and low-lying—the lowest point, 56 feet above sea level being in the south-western part of the Etherstone Ward, the highest point, 138 feet above sea level, being in St. Paul's Ward.

The Geological formation is of clay over red sandstone, underneath which are the coal-bearing strata.

As you know, in certain parts of the Borough subsidence is gradually, but surely, going on, due to mining operations underneath.

The climatic conditions are peculiarly favourable to the staple industry of Cotton Spinning, of which advantage is being taken by the erection of New Cotton Mills. The Borough is unique in the fact that it extends over so large an area, calculated for its present population it gives a density of only 7·02 persons per acre—the central portion is occupied by the Industrial Classes—workers in the Cotton Industries, Coal Mines and Agricultural Implement Works; the outlying portions of the Borough are purely agricultural in character. Within the Borough are 54 Farms, as well as six large Collieries. Other industries comprise a large Brewery, Silk Manufacture, Cable Making; Gas and Electricity Works, and Destructor Works, which are Municipal Undertakings.

All these conditions have an important bearing on the hygienic and economic aspects of the district.

For Municipal purposes, the Borough is divided into eight Wards and the bulk of the population is concentrated in the Central Ward of St. Mary's—this Ward with the Lilford Ward, St. Joseph's, St. Thomas's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and a portion of Etherstone being practically Urban in character, the remaining portion of the Etherstone Ward and Hope Carr Ward being Rural in character.

The inhabitants of the Borough consist almost entirely of the Industrial Class, both males and females being employed in the Cotton

Industries. The six Collieries in the Borough supply employment for a large number of the male population and a small amount of female labour is employed as Pit Brow Workers. In normal times the Borough of Leigh may be said to be a prosperous one. The Housing conditions on the whole are satisfactory but there are some notable exceptions, these are now being dealt with under the Housing Acts. In certain parts of the Town there is a scarcity of houses and the Corporation contemplates the erection of 75 houses to help to supply the deficiency. The scarcity of houses for the working classes is quite a real trouble, and leads at times to over-crowding.

The public water supply of the Town now appears to be quite satisfactory. Analysis have been made from time to time for the purpose of detecting lead. Since the water has been systematically treated to reduce its Plumbo Solvent action the percentage of lead found on analysis is almost imperceptible and is not a danger to the inhabitants. Using water for domestic purposes taken from the hot-water supply is quite another matter. Here there is a serious risk and on no account should water from this supply be used in the preparation of food.

The prevailing dampness which exists, though particularly favourably to Cotton Spinning, is not so favourable to the individual—diseases of the Respiratory System, including Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Catarrhs and the Rheumatic affections, so called, are not assisted by the Climatic conditions.

The following data are interesting :—

Borough of Leigh 1912.

Position—Latitude $53^{\circ} 29'$ Longitude $2^{\circ} 31'$

Elevation above sea level—Highest point 138 feet,
Lowest point 56 feet.

Geological formation—Clay over red sandstone, underneath
which are the coal-bearing strata.

Area of Borough in Acres—6359.

Area of water—150 acres.

Total rainfall for the 12 months—34.13 inches.

Average rainfall for 13 years—33 inches.

Rainfall for the months of 1912 :—

January	...	3·32 inches.
February	...	1·19 „
March	...	4·65 „
April	...	0·45 „
May	...	1·94 „
June	...	3·50 „
July	...	3·44 „
August	...	5·42 „
September	...	1·51 „
October	...	3·39 „
November	...	2·30 „
December	...	3·02 „

The large amount of rainfall in the summer months of 1912 has undoubtedly been a factor in helping to reduce our Infant Mortality for the year. With a large rainfall and the absence of hot weather, the epidemic diarrhœa of Infants has scarcely existed and the deaths from this cause shew a marked improvement over that for the previous year, which was remarkable for an exceedingly hot and dry summer, with a large number of deaths of infants due to epidemic diarrhœa.

SECTION II.

Vital and Mortal Statistics.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of 1912, was 44,600.

The following Table gives the estimated population of each Ward to the middle of 1912 :—

Wards.	Population.	No. of Houses.	No. of persons per house.	Acreage.	Density of Population.
St. Paul's	... 5316	962	5·52	674	7·88
St. Mary's	.. 12365	2566	4·81	242	51·09
Lilford	.. 4671	1043	4·47	261	17·89
St. Thomas's	... 5127	1129	4·54	289	17·74
St. Joseph's	... 5129	1072	4·78	572	8·96
Hope Carr	... 2765	588	4·70	2695	1·02
Etherstone	.. 4577	890	5·14	899	5·09
St. Peter's	... 4650	848	5·48	715	6·49

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1222. Of these 599 were boys and 623 girls.

This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 27·39 per 1000 inhabitants, which compares with a birth-rate of 28·90 in 1911.

There were 15 births registered outside the Borough belonging to the district, making a total of 1237 births and a corrected birth-rate of 27·73.

Of the 1237 births registered, 20 were illegitimate which is 1·6 per cent. of the total births.

The highest birth-rate occurred in St. Paul's Ward 36·49, and the lowest in Hope Carr Ward 18·44.

In the previous year the highest birth-rate was 37·92 in St. Peter's Ward, and the lowest 17·76 in Hope Carr Ward.

DEATHS.

During the year 588 deaths were registered in the Borough, giving a death-rate of 13·18 per 1000 inhabitants, compared with 777 deaths with a rate of 17·61 per 1000 in the preceding year.

In addition to the above, 87 transferable deaths have to be added—these are the deaths of persons dying out of the Borough, but belonging to our district.

Of the above corrected total of deaths 675, 332 males and 343 females died. These figures give a death-rate of 15·13 per 1000.

These deaths are included in Tables I. and IV. appended to this Report, and give a total number of 675 deaths (males 332, females 343), and a recorded death-rate of 15·13 per 1000 as against 857 deaths with a recorded rate of 19·42 per 1000 in the preceding year.

The average Death-rate for the five years 1907 to 1911 is 16·61 per 1000.

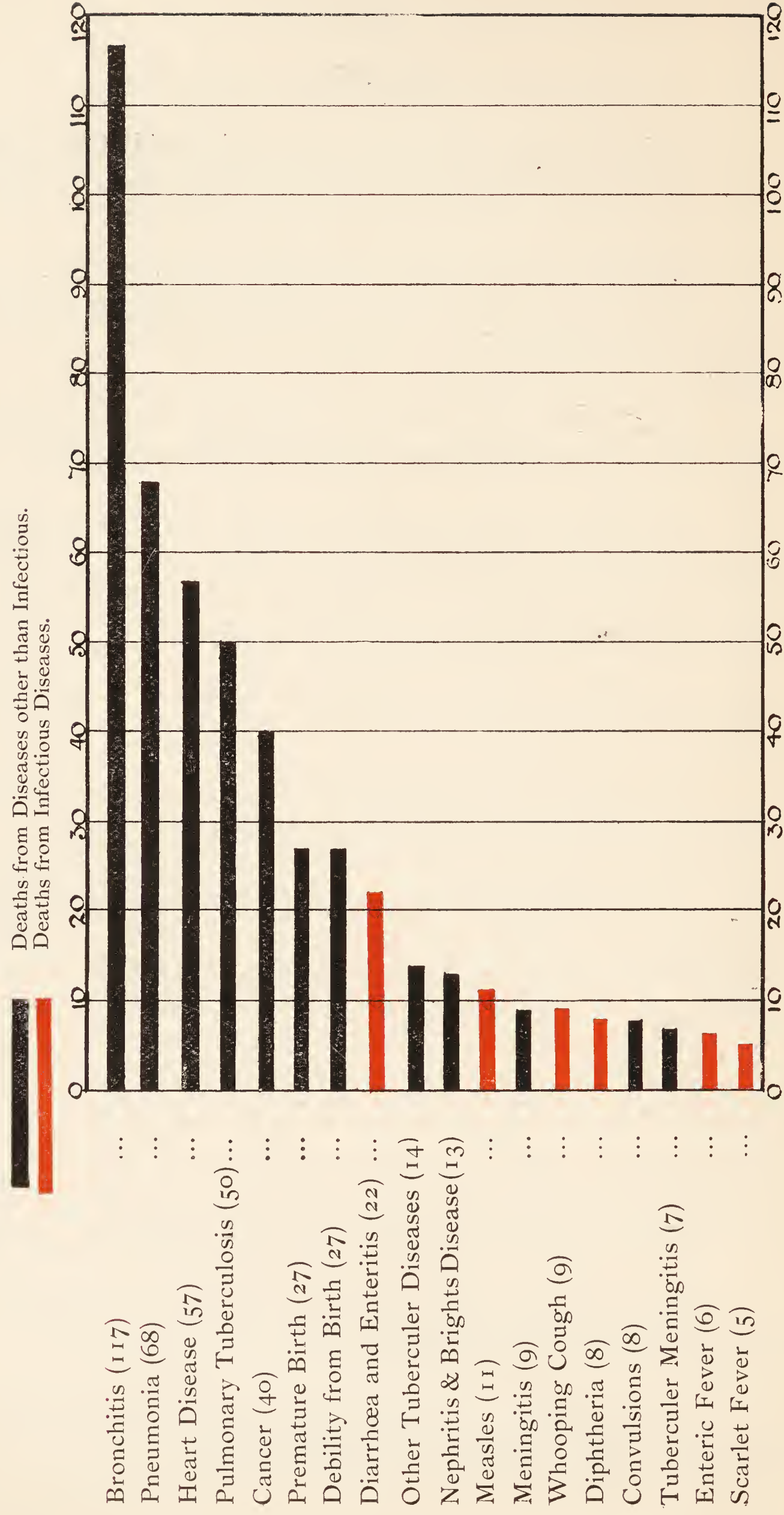
The following Table gives the population, number of births and deaths, and rate per 1000 in each Ward during the year :—

	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Death-rate per 1000.	Birth-rate per 1000.
St. Paul's	.. 5316	95	194	17·87	36·49
St. Mary's	... 12365	156	324	12·61	26·21
Lilford	... 4671	75	92	16·05	19·93
St. Thomas's	... 5127	80	129	15·60	25·16
St. Joseph's	... 5129	94	155	18·32	30·22
Hope Carr	... 2765	40	51	14·46	18·44
Etherstone	... 4577	74	136	16·16	29·71
St. Peter's	... 4650	61	156	13·11	33·54
Total	.. 44600	675	1237	15·13	27·73

The highest death-rate 18·32 occurred in St. Joseph's Ward and the lowest 12·61 in St. Mary's Ward.

In the previous year the highest death-rate was 24·92 in St. Paul's Ward and the lowest 17·19 in Lilford Ward.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.



INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year under review 166 deaths of infants under one year of age were notified, giving a rate per 1000 births of 134 as compared with 208·97 per 1000 in the previous year. Though this shews an improvement we still have too many infant deaths and compares unfavourably with other similar towns.

The following Table gives the Infantile Mortality rates for the last 5 years :—

		No. of Deaths under 1 year.		Rate per 1000 Births.
1907	...	179	...	151
1908	...	209	...	159
1909	...	189	...	146
1910	...	169	...	139
1911	...	270	...	208
1912	...	166	...	134

The average for the previous five years was, number of deaths 203, equal to a rate of 160 per 1000 births.

Of 1237 births 20 were illegitimate. Of these 5 died, giving a mortality rate of 250. In the previous year of 52 illegitimate children 22 died, giving a mortality rate of 423 per 1000. The mortality for legitimate children in 1912 is, therefore, 132 as against 200 in 1911.

Of the Deaths of infants during the year 27 were attributed to premature birth and 27 to congenital debility.

The highest birth-rate occurred in St. Paul's Ward 36·49 and the lowest in Hope Carr Ward 18·44.

The highest infantile death-rate 186·04 per 1000 births occurred in St. Thomas Ward and the lowest 88·33 in St. Peter's Ward.

In the previous year the highest infantile death-rate was 250·00 in Hope Carr Ward and the lowest 170·37 in St. Thomas's Ward.

The following Table gives the number of births, the number of deaths under one year, and the Infantile Mortality rate in each Ward :—

Ward.		Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 births.
St. Paul's	...	194	28	144·32
St. Mary's	...	324	40	123·45
Lilford	...	92	15	163·04
St. Thomas's	...	129	24	186·04
St. Joseph's	...	155	23	148·38
Hope Carr	...	51	6	117·64
Etherstone	..	136	17	125·00
St. Peter's	...	156	13	88·33

It will be seen that the highest rate of Infantile Mortality was in St. Thomas's Ward and the lowest in St. Peter's Ward.

The Notification of Births Act has been of great assistance in carrying out the work necessary to improve the Infant death-rate and the Health Visitor, although only appointed in June last, has already done splendid work. Practically every infant has been visited within a short period of its birth and, if occasion required, many visits have been paid to the same infant, full details are given in this Report in the Section devoted to the Health Visitor's Work.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1912.

GENERAL DISEASES.

	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of total deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population.
1 Specific Fevers and epidemic diarrhœa...	43	6·37	0·964

2 CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES

a	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	50	7·407	1·121
b	Other Tubercular diseases	...	14	2·074	0·313
c	Cancer	...	40	5·92	0·809

3 DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASE

a	Premature Birth and Congenital debility	62	9·18	1·390
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LOCAL DISEASES.

1	Heart and circulatory system	...	57	8·44	1·27
2	Respiratory system—				
	a Bronchitis	...	117	17·33	2·623
	b Pneumonia	...	68	10·07	1·52
3	Alimentary System	...	22	3·26	0·49
4	Urinary System	...	13	1·92	0·29
5	Reproductive System				
	Pregnancy and child birth	...	5	0·74	0·11
6	Other ill-defined diseases				
	not specified in schedule	...	146	21·63	3·27

VIOLENT CAUSES.

1	Accidents	...	21	3·11	0·47
2	Suicides	...	6	0·88	0·13

INQUESTS.

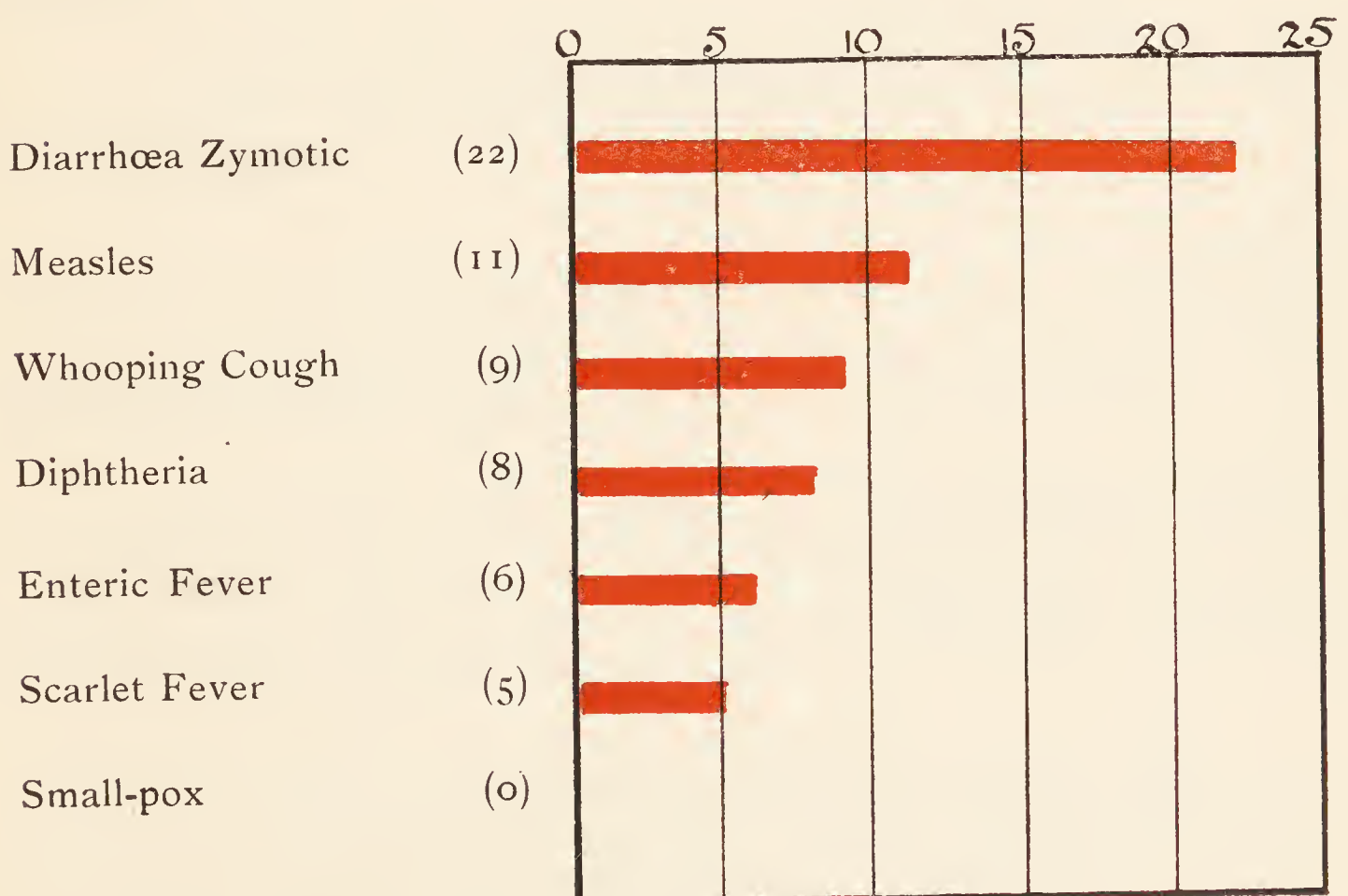
Forty-six Inquests were held during the year, as against fifty-eight in the previous year. The causes of death certified were as follows :—

Natural Causes	...	13
Accidental Burning	...	4
Accidental Drowning	...	6
Accidental Injury	...	13
Suicide by Drowning	..	3
Suicide by Burning	...	1
Suicide by Hanging	...	3
Heart Disease	...	1
Tubercle of the Brain	...	1
Pleurisy	...	1

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The death-rate from the seven principal Infectious Diseases, including Diarrhœa, was equal to 1·36 per 1000, as against 4·03 per 1000 in 1911.

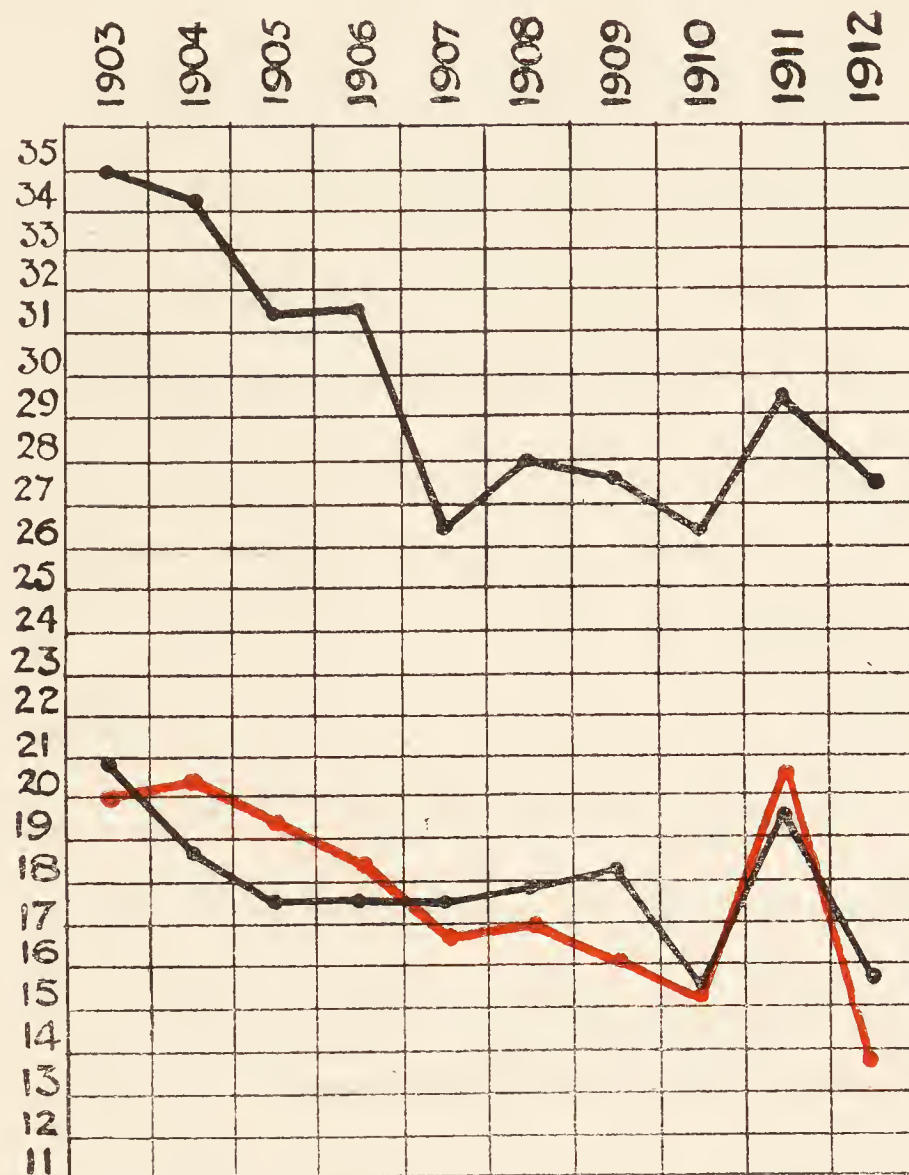
The following Table shews the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases :—



VITAL STATISTICS.

	St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Ether- stone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
Population . .	5316	12365	4671	5127	5129	2765	4577	4650	44600
No. of houses.	962	2566	1043	1129	1072	588	890	848	9021
Number of persons per house ...	5·52	4·81	4·47	4·54	4·78	4·70	5·14	5·48	4·94
Acreage ...	674	242	261	289	572	2695	899	715	6347
Density of Population..	7·88	51·09	17·89	17·74	8·96	1·02	5·09	6·49	7·02
Birth-rate per 1000 ...	36·49	26·21	19·93	25·16	30·22	18·44	29·71	33·54	27·73
Death-rate per 1000 ...	17·87	12·61	16·05	15·60	18·32	14·46	16·16	13·11	15·13
Infantile Death-rate per 1000 Births ...	144·32	123·45	163·04	186·04	148·38	117·64	125·00	88·33	134·11
Total Deaths..	95	156	75	80	94	40	74	61	675
Total Births...	194	324	92	129	155	51	136	156	1237

The following Diagram compares graphically the fluctuations which have taken place during the last ten years in the Birth-rate, Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate in the Borough.



The Upper Curve represents the Birth-rate.

The Lower ,, ,, Death-rate.

The Red ,, ,, Infantile Mortality in tens per 1000.

These curves illustrate in a remarkable way the well-known but mysterious phenomenon of the correspondence in the fluctuations of Birth-rate and Death-rate.

It must be understood that the figures which represent units in the case of the general Birth-rate and Death-rate represent tens in the case of the Infantile Mortality rate. I have adopted this arrangement for convenience, and ease of comparison.

The diminution in both the ordinary and infantile death-rate is satisfactory, and there is no doubt that climatic conditions has played the principal part in bringing about this improvement.

It must be remembered that, owing to a considerable over-estimation of the population during the later years of the last decade, the figures for 1910 are not reliable ; the figures for 1911 were corrected by the Census returns previous to the Report being published.

VITAL STATISTICS.—COMPARED.

Name of Town.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
LEIGH ...	44,600	27·73	15·13	1·36	1·11	134
Blackburn...	133,539	20·4	14·4	1·0	0·81	119·2
Bolton ...	182,534	22·6	13·7	0·73	0·99	96
Bury ...	59,106	20·81	14·18	0·86	1·30	112
Burnley ...	108,012	23·0	15·0	1·17	0·85	145
Lancaster ...	38,513	22·14	12·90	0·67	1·06	95
Liverpool ...	752,051	29·5	17·7	2·4	1·4	125
Oldham ...	148,840	22·9	16·3	1·3	1·3	117
St. Helens..	98,159	31·9	15·5	1·76	0·92	124
Wigan	90,504	28·59	15·91	1·34	0·72	125

SECTION III.

Infectious Diseases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

County Boroughs and Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Population (1911 Census)	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
		Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.
LEIGH	... 44,103...	—	—	96	2·18	45	1·02	18	0·41	3	0·07	31	0·70
Barrow-in-Furness...	63,770	—	—	255	4·00	200	3·14	22	0·34	2	0·03	79	1·24
Blackburn	... 133,052...	—	—	115	0·86	55	0·41	26	0·20	9	0·07	85	0·64
Blackpool	... 58,371...	—	—	88	1·51	59	1·01	18	0·31	6	0·10	24	0·41
Bolton	... 180,851...	—	—	311	1·72	92	0·51	48	0·27	3	0·02	109	0·60
Bootle	... 69,876...	—	—	190	2·72	58	0·83	11	0·16	2	0·03	33	0·47
Burnley	... 106,765...	—	—	116	1·09	115	1·08	30	0·28	8	0·07	105	0·98
Bury	... 59,040...	—	—	138	2·34	13	0·22	6	0·10	6	0·10	41	0·69
Liverpool	... 746,421...	2	0·00	2833	3·80	977	1·31	96	0·13	39	0·05	859	1·15
Manchester	... 714,333...	1	0·00	2088	2·92	568	0·80	274	0·38	133	0·19	433	0·61
Oldham	... 147,483...	—	—	361	2·45	48	0·33	18	0·12	10	0·07	99	0·67
Preston	... 117,088...	—	—	591	5·05	237	2·02	47	0·40	2	0·02	51	0·44
Rochdale	... 91,428...	—	—	450	4·92	50	0·55	13	0·14	8	0·09	51	0·56
St. Helens	... 96,551...	—	—	833	8·63	135	1·40	43	0·45	3	0·03	93	0·96
Salford	... 231,357...	—	—	545	2·36	244	1·05	74	0·32	26	0·11	177	0·77
Southport	... 51,643...	—	—	74	1·32	52	0·93	6	0·11	3	0·05	27	0·48
Warrington	... 72,166...	—	—	144	2·00	108	1·50	31	0·43	12	0·17	61	0·85
Wigan	... 89,152...	—	—	140	1·57	38	0·43	73	0·82	4	0·04	46	0·52
Accrington	... 45,029...	—	—	102	2·27	10	0·22	17	0·38	3	0·07	16	0·36
Ashton-under-Lyne...	45,172	—	—	41	0·91	15	0·33	32	0·71	2	0·04	49	1·08
Darwen	... 40,332...	—	—	9	0·22	19	0·47	3	0·07	2	0·05	31	0·77
Eccles	... 41,944...	—	—	83	1·98	28	0·67	16	0·38	2	0·05	20	0·48
Lancaster	... 41,410...	—	—	132	3·19	21	0·51	4	0·10	—	—	15	0·36
Nelson	... 39,479	—	—	30	0·76	9	0·23	6	0·15	—	—	17	0·43
Stretford	... 42,496...	—	—	107	2·52	30	0·71	7	0·16	4	1·09	14	0·33

The following diseases are now notifiable in the Borough of Leigh :—

Small-pox
 Scarlet Fever
 Diphtheria and Membranous Croup
 Erysipelas
 Enteric Fever
 Typhus Fever
 Puerperal Fever
 Cerebro Spinal Fever
 Polio-myelitis
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum
 Continued Fever
 Cholera
 Plagne
 Relapsing Fever ; also
 Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was 209 as against 267 in the previous year.

These were made up as follows :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	48
Erysipelas	...	...	...	32
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	96
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	18
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	10
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	..	..	1

In addition to these, 119 cases of Pulmonary Phthisis were notified (22 under Hospital Regulations and 97 under the Pulmonary Tuberculosis Order) with 50 deaths.

The cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are dealt with more fully in the Health Visitor's Report—later, in this Report.

SMALL-POX.

The Borough has again been free from this disease during the past year.

MEASLES.

This disease appeared in epidemic form in two of the Schools. It was responsible for 11 deaths as against 22 in 1911.

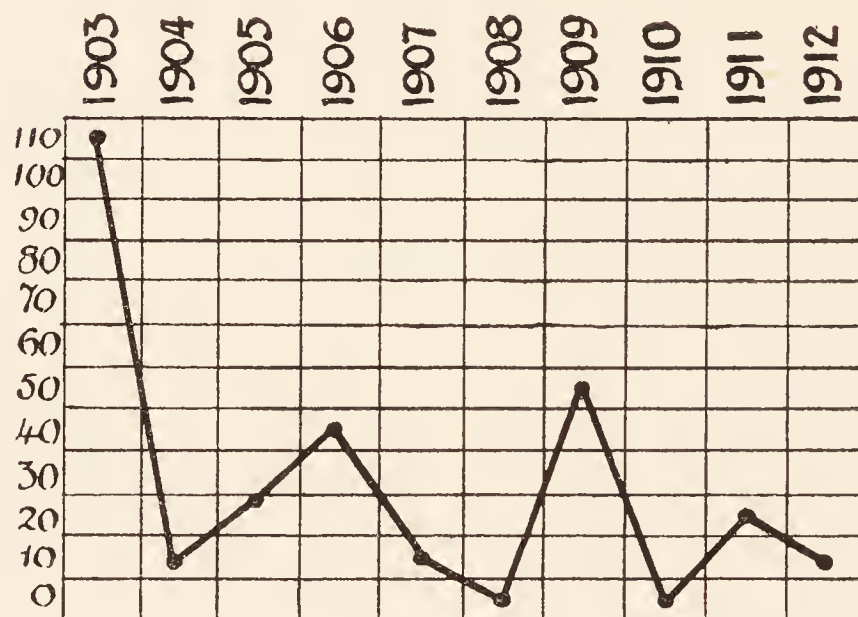
The fatal cases occurred at the following age-periods :—

One under 1 year

Four over 1 and under 2 years

Six over 2 and under 5 years

The following diagram shews the number of deaths which have occurred from this cause during each of the past ten years :—



WHOOPIING COUGH.

There have been 11 deaths from Whooping Cough certified during the year, as against 11 in the previous 12 months.

Six of these children were under one year.

Unfortunately, both Measles and Chicken Pox are looked upon by the majority of parents as anything but serious diseases, and, in consequence, the same care and attention is not given to children

suffering with these diseases as in the cases of other infectious diseases—the result is that the percentage of deaths in any out-break is always a high one, usually caused by the serious complication of Acute Bronchitis or Pneumonia. I wish to impress upon parents that both diseases are most serious, particularly in the case of infants and young children, and the utmost care should be taken of patients suffering with either disease.

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	32
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment				...	0
Number of cases treated at their own home			...	...	32
Number of deaths in Hospital		...	...	...	0
Number of deaths at own home		...	...	...	2

Distribution of cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
5	6	4	4	4	4	2	3	32

Table for 10 years :—

	No. Notified.	Deaths.
1902	...	30
1903	...	25
1904	...	41
1905	...	37
1906	...	36
1907	...	48
1908	...	33
1909	...	33
1910	...	45
1911	...	32
1912	...	32

No special comment is necessary, the cases notified are about the average for the last 10 years. The mortality figure in this disease is greatly influenced by the age of the person attacked. Both the very young and old people being more likely to succumb to this disease than those at any other age-period.

POLIO MYELITIS.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases removed to Hospital for Treatment								...	0
Number of cases treated at their own home						...	...	...	1
Number of deaths in Hospital				...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of deaths at own home				...	...	...	...	...	0

Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

This disease is now a notifiable one. Precautions are taken to prevent the spread of infection as far as it is possible to do so. At the present time there is very little known as to the cause of this disease, or rather as to the means by which contagion is spread. The one case notified was isolated at home and made a fairly satisfactory recovery. The house was disinfected—no other cases occurred.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment								...	0
Number of cases treated at their own home						..	...	...	1
Number of deaths in Hospital				...	...	..	...	...	0
Number of deaths at own home				...	...	...	...	...	0

Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

One case was notified—this case was isolated at its own home. The case recovered. The premises were disinfected. No other case occurred.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment							...	0
Number of cases treated at their own homes						...	..	10
Number of complete recoveries				...	...	..	...	9
Number of cases of partial blindness				...	...	...	..	1
Number of cases of complete blindness				...	...	...	...	0

Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
2	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	10

Table for 3 years :—

1910	...	...	3
1911	...	...	3
1912	...	...	10

This is a preventable disease. It has been estimated that the education and training of a blind child is a cost to the community of nearly £300. So that, apart from the humanitarian point of view, it is of the utmost importance from the economic aspect that all possible means be taken to control these cases.

10 cases were notified. The Health Visitor visited each case regularly, and in all she paid 106 visits ; owing to her vigilance and the instruction and assistance given, all the cases with one exception made complete recoveries. One case has resulted in a partial blindness in one eye. I anticipate, with early notifications and the work of the Health Visitor, that cases of blindness resulting from this cause will in the future be a very rare occurrence.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	3
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment	...	...	...	...	0
Number of cases treated at their own home	...	...	...	...	3
Number of deaths in Hospital...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of deaths at own home	...	...	...	...	1

Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	* Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3

Table for 10 years :—

	No. Notified.	Deaths.
1903	4	3
1904	2	2
1905	3	2
1906	3	3
1907	4	1
1908	3	2
1909	2	1
1910	4	0
1911	6	2
1912	3	1

Three cases notified with one death—these figures are just under the average for the last 10 years.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	18
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment				...	12
Number of cases treated at their own home			...	...	6
Number of deaths in Hospital		...	...	...	5
Number of deaths at own home		...	...	...	1

Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
2	3	1	1	3	1	3	4	18

Table for 10 years :—

	No. Notified.	Deaths.
1902	...	49
1903	...	46
1904	..	35
1905	...	37
1906	...	50
1907	...	40
1908	...	24
1909	...	25
1910	...	18
1911	...	23
1912	...	18

18 cases notified with 6 deaths—the percentage of deaths is a high one, particularly the deaths occurring in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

As it is almost impossible for these cases to be properly nursed at their own homes, and as the danger of infection to other members of a household is so great, an endeavour is made to obtain the removal of these cases to the Hospital. Where this is not done, special precautions are taken at the homes—a pail with disinfectants is provided for the excreta, and instructions are given to other members of the household. In all these cases the drains are systematically tested, and every endeavour is made to locate the cause of origin.

DIPHTHERIA (Including Mem. Croup).

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	48
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment				...	14
Number of cases treated at their own home			...	...	34
Number of deaths in Hospital		...	...	...	1
Number of deaths at own home		...	...	...	7

Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
4	16	9	1	1	4	5	8	48

Table for 10 years :—

	No. Notified.	Deaths.
1902	13	5
1903	12	4
1904	16	4
1905	25	9
1906	16	4
1907	27	5
1908	75	22
1909	58	13
1910	40	11
1911	50	14
1912	48	8

48 cases notified, with 8 deaths. Of the 14 cases removed to Hospital 1 died. The mortality of the cases treated at their own homes was much higher. The fact that so small a proportion of cases were removed to Hospital is explained by reason that several of the cases were either recovering, or dead, when the notifications were received.

It is doubtful if these cases can be satisfactorily treated at their own homes. Small cottage homes are not ideal places to treat such cases, which in the severe cases require, in addition to careful nursing, skilled treatment of the throat and nose. The drains are systematically tested in all cases when a notification is received.

I regret to say that in many of these cases faulty sanitary conditions have been discovered at the homes.

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	96
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment				...	41
Number of cases treated at their own home			...	...	55
Number of deaths in Hospital		...	...	...	3
Number of deaths at own home		...	...	...	2

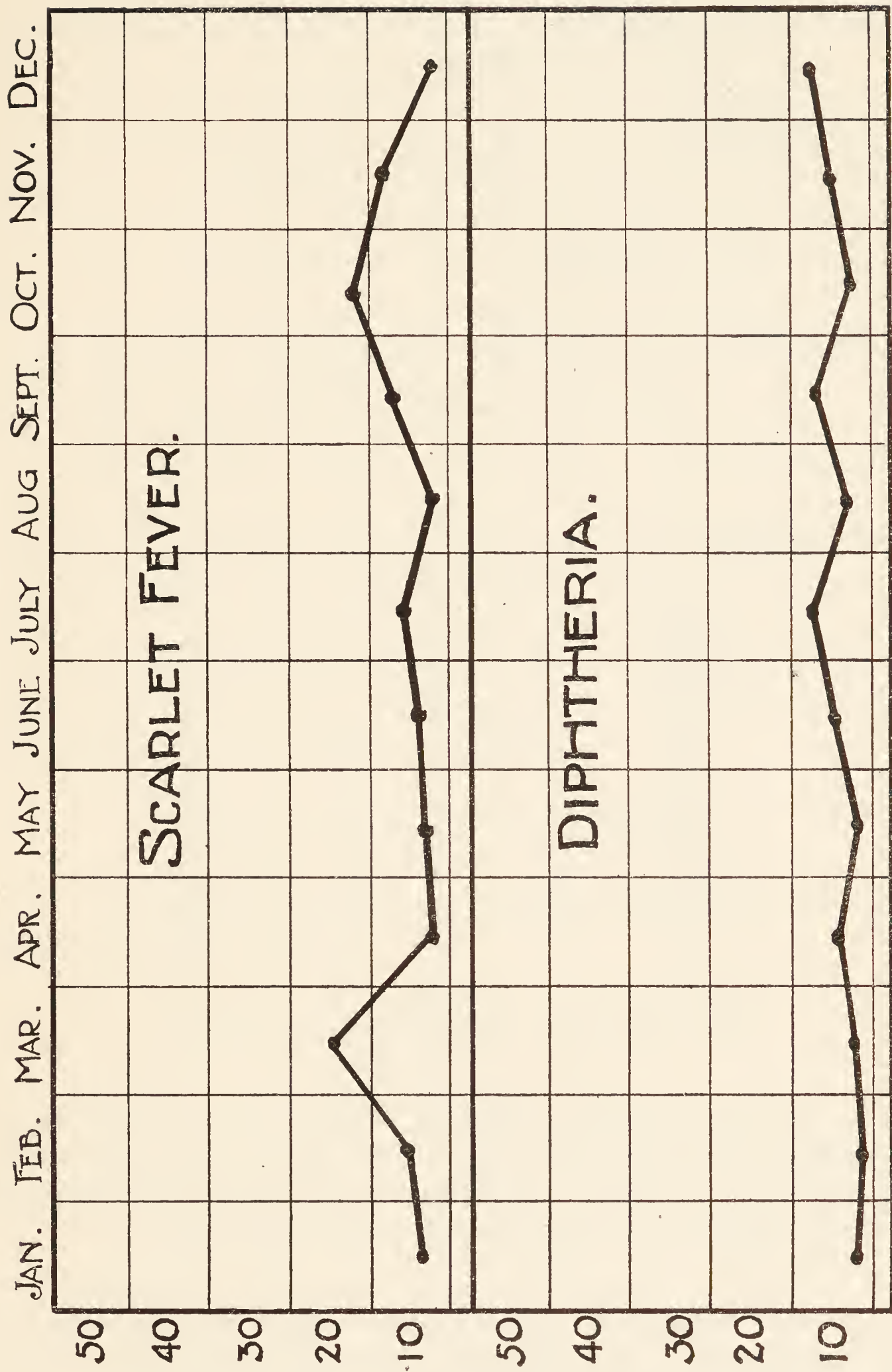
Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
6	43	14	11	5	4	8	5	96

Table for 10 years :—

	No. Notified.	Deaths.
1902	198	10
1903	414	17
1904	693	28
1905	418	11
1906	335	9
1907	249	10
1908	147	4
1909	291	6
1910	247	9
1911	126	2
1912	96	5

96 cases notified, with 5 deaths. This is the smallest number of cases notified during the last 10 years. The number of deaths shew that the disease was not of a severe type. More than half the cases were treated in their own homes. In my opinion, where the conditions are suitable, the cases may safely be treated at home, and this practice is now being carried out. Should an epidemic of any severity occur, it will be necessary to revert to the old order, and to isolate in Hospital as previously.



PHTHISIS.

Number of cases notified :—

Notifications by Medical Men	...	...	...	97
Hospitals	..	...	...	12
Poor Law	...	...	...	10
Number of cases removed to Hospital for treatment			...	22
Number of cases treated at their own homes		...	...	97
Number of deaths in Hospital	...	...	...	10
Number of deaths at own home	...	...	...	40

Distribution of Cases in Wards :—

St. Paul's.	St. Mary's.	Lilford.	St. Thomas's.	St. Joseph's.	Hope Carr.	Etherstone.	St. Peter's.	Total.
18	23	14	15	20	3	14	12	119

Table for 10 years :—

	No. Notified.	Deaths.
1902	15	47
1903	11	40
1904	10	31
1905	3	40
1906	15	42
1907	5	38
1908	6	43
1909	11	53
1910	6	48
1911	43	59
*1912	119	50

*First year of compulsory notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

119 cases notified causing 50 deaths, gives a percentage of 1.11 deaths for the total population. The figures for previous years are of no value for the purpose of comparison, as this year is the first one in which notifications of the disease have been compulsory.

The present means for dealing with these cases are inadequate and unsatisfactory. By means of the Health Visitor the best possible has been done. Instructions to patients and advice to other inmates of the household have been given. Means of isolation we have none, and the danger of infection to others in a household is real.

I hope that in the present year, with the appointment of a Tuberculosis Officer and the provision of Sanatorium Benefit, means will be provided for satisfactorily dealing with these cases.

Details, with tables of these cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, are given in the section of this report devoted to the Health Visitor's work.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Twenty-two deaths were certified as due to Diarrhœa as compared with 154 in the previous year and 20 in 1910.

This is quite a satisfactory result when compared with former years, and shews a marked improvement on that of the previous year, which was exceptional by reason of the great heat and abnormal rainfall in the same month. I hope in the future—that with ordinary climatic conditions, the formation of a Society for the Preservation of Infant Lives, and the visiting and educational work done by our Health Visitor—to be able to slowly but surely permanently improve the Infant Mortality figure for the Borough of Leigh.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

During the year, 67 cases have been removed to the Astley Joint Hospital for treatment :—

41	cases of	Scarlet Fever,	2	of which	died
12	„	Enteric	„	5	„ „
14	„	Diphtheria	1	„	„

The mortality figure in the case of Enteric Fever is exceptionally high—it giving a percentage of 41 deaths.

The death-rate in the cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria may be considered to be satisfactory.

The cost to Leigh Corporation, worked out for the half-year ending 30th September, 1913, was 8/3.75 per patient per day.

The general precept for 1912-13 was £1,567 3s.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE IN 1912.

Number of specimens of sputum examined for the Tubercle Bacillus	116
„ „ giving positive results	52
„ „ giving negative „	64
„ blood specimens examined for Enteric Fever ...	9
„ „ found to be positive for Enteric Fever	8
„ „ „ negative for Enteric Fever	1
„ specimens examined for Diphtheria	45
„ „ found to be positive Diphtheria	27
„ „ found to be negative Diphtheria	18
„ „ of milk examined	28
Ropy milk specimens examined	3
Other specimens	3
<hr/>	
Total Examinations ...	204
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SECTION IV.

Work of the Health Visitor.

Notification of Births Act.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITOR.

In June a Health Visitor was appointed on the Staff of the Health Department in accordance with the Notification of Births Act recommendation.

The work has gone on continuously since Nurse Gallimore was appointed, and has been arranged under the following headings :—

Notification of Births.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases.

Zymotic Diarrhœa in Infants.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Inspection of Workshops where females are employed.

Inspection of Midwives. (This duty is carried out by the County Authorities, but we notify them and disinfect when required.)

Some idea of the work performed may be gathered from the following statistics :—

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Total Births registered in Borough (for the year ending December 31st, 1912)									1222
Total Births notified in Borough (since Act came into operation June 1st, 1912)									744
Born Living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Premature	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	27
Nature of Confinement	...	{	Normal	...	...	...	...	653
			Abnormal	...	...	...	...	84
Notified by :—									
Medical Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Birth enquiries made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	744
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

Condition of Child at Birth :—

Healthy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678
Weakly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Injured at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Deformity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Method of Feeding :—

Breast Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681
Breast Fed (partly)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Artificially Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Neglected or Improperly Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Long Tube Bottles used	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9

Number of Deaths under One Year :—

Breast Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Artificially Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	25
								—
								53

Condition of Home :—

Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
Dirty	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	51
Nuisances existing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135

Where Milk is Stored :—

Scullery	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Pantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359
Dairy	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3

Total Visits to Houses 2277

Re-visits 1533

Mothers extra Domestically Employed 108

Occupations of Mothers extra Domestically Employed :—

Actress	...	...	1	Ring Spinner	...	1
Bolt Polisher	...	...	1	Silk Weaver	...	3
Business	...	...	1	Tenter	...	15
Charwoman	...	...	5	Teacher	...	2
Domestic Servant..	...	...	2	Weaver	...	48
Dressmaker	...	...	1	Washerwoman	...	1
Laundress...	...	...	1	Winder	...	9
Milliner	...	...	1	Warehouse	...	1
Pit Brow	...	...	14	Warper	...	1

Period of Rest (in Bed) of Mother after Confinement :—

Under 10 days	...	...	..	...	...	..	54
10 days or over	...	...	...	..	...	...	562

Date of Return to Work after Confinement :—

Under 1 month	7
---------------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	---

Children reported as delicate	15
-------------------------------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of Children Insured	...	Practically all the Babies visited					
----------------------------	-----	------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Sanitary Defects discovered and reported to Health Department	135
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Cases for which nourishment was supplied	23
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Indication of Poverty	14
-----------------------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----

Overcrowding	7
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of Illegitimate Children	12
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Investigation of Deaths from ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

Number of Deaths Registered during the Year	22
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

„ „ „ since June (date of app't of H.V.)	14
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Visits paid	14
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Method of Feeding :—

Breast Fed	3
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---

Spoon	0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Boat Bottle	6
-------------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	---

Long Tube Bottle	5
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	---

Nature of Babies' Artificial Food :—

Nestle's Milk	6
---------------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	---

Cows' Milk	5
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Breast Fed	3
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Mothers working away from home	0
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Children reported as delicate	3
-------------------------------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of Children Insured	Practically all		
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------------	--	--

Houses with more than one death	0
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Sanitary Defects discovered and reported to Health Department.	3
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Indication of Poverty	0
-----------------------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	---

Overcrowding	0
--------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Privy Middens	0
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Yards partly paved	2
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Yards unpaved	1
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OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified	8
Visits to Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases	106
Results of Treatment :—				
Cures (complete)	...	...	...	7
Partial Blindness (one eye)	...	...	...	1
Blindness (complete)	..	...	...	0

The Health Visitor has done excellent work in looking after these cases—this is shewn not only by the number of visits paid, but also by the results. In my opinion this is one of the most important branches of preventative medicine. By early notification and proper treatment carried out regularly and systematically, few if any cases of blindness should result.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	..	...	...	...	3
Number of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	..	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, 97 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been notified, in nearly every case a bacteriological examination of the sputum has been made, the exceptions being those cases in which the disease was obvious, and in a number of cases which apparently died immediately after, or even before the notifications were received by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 50 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis died, giving a mortality rate of 1.12 per 1,000.

10 of the cases were persons dying outside the Borough but belonging to the district.

One death certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis was not notified.

14 deaths were due to Tuberculosis other than the pulmonary form, making a total of 64 deaths from one or other form of Tuberculosis and giving a death-rate of 1.4 per 1,000 for the disease.

Owing to the absence of the provision of Sanatoria for the treatment of non-insured persons and also to the delay in the provision of such treatment for persons who are insured under the Act, the results are not so satisfactory as they probably would have been if Sanatoria treatment had been provided.

Another difficulty is the isolation of the advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis—cases not suitable for Hospital treatment. These cases are a real source of danger to other members of a household and they are a great cause of anxiety to the officials who endeavour to take preventative measures.

The benefit received by Sanatorium treatment has an additional educational value, which is of the utmost importance in the prevention of the disease ; it is not easy to get patients who have never been in a Sanatorium to so readily carry out instructions given, as with patients who have already had the benefit of Sanatorium treatment ; as a rule the instructions given for prevention are carried out faithfully by persons previously experienced in Sanatorium rules and regulations.

The Local Authority have offered to disinfect the houses in all cases where death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has taken place. During the year a fair number of such houses have been disinfected. With more enlightenment in the future it will be the exception for a house so affected not to be disinfected.

During the year 34 houses infected with Tuberculosis have been disinfected.

During the year we have endeavoured by means of visits, by instruction and pamphlets and literature and the supply of disinfectants, etc., to control as far as possible the extension of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified by :—

General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	97
Hospital Officials	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poor Law Officials	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cases visited	...	...	...	...	...	56
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	86
Number of cases for which Sanatorium Treatment has been provided under Insurance Act	...	...	...	...	...	2

Cases treated at :—

Patient's Home	...	...	...	...	...	83
Special Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	9
Poor Law Infirmaries	...	...	...	...	...	10

Occupations of Persons Notified :—

Cotton Operative	...	1	Confectioner	...	...	1
Pit Brow	...	3	Warehouseman	...	...	1
At home	...	6	School...	...	...	5
No Occupation	...	10	Checkweighman	...	...	1
Coal Miner	...	7	Hawker	...	...	2
Maidservant	...	2	Spinner	...	...	1
Housewife	...	15	Wood-cutting Mach...	...	...	1
Stone-Mason	...	1	Tenter...	...	...	2
Housekeeper	...	1	Barber...	...	...	1
Weaver	...	6	Publican	...	...	2
Core-maker	...	1	Mechanic	...	...	1
Painter	...	2	Baker	...	...	1
Winder Ct. Ml.	...	1	Gas Stoker	...	...	1
Bricksetter	...	2	Dataller	...	...	1
Labourer	...	6	Moulder	...	...	1
Sizer Ct. Ml....	...	1	Spindle Setter	...	...	1
Tinplate Worker	...	1	Electrician	...	...	1
Shoemaker	...	1	Not known	...	...	13

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS OF
PERSONS NOTIFIED IN 1912.

OCCUPATIONS.

At home	...	1	Maidservant	...	1
Bricksetter	...	1	No Occupation	...	5
Cotton Operative	...	1	Not known	...	4
Coal Miner	...	1	Pit Brow	...	2
Core-maker	...	1	Publican	...	1
Confectioner	...	1	Shoemaker	...	1
Cotton Spinner	...	1	School	...	2
Dataller	...	1	Tinplate Worker	..	1
Housewife	...	8	Warehouseman	...	1
Hawker	...	1	Wood-cutting Mach.		1
Labourer	...	2	Weaver	...	1
Number of Cases examined Bacteriologically					74
Cases relieved by means of Private Organizations					6
Number of Houses Disinfected (Tuberculosis Infection)					34
Number of Deaths of persons notified in 1912					39

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS WHERE FEMALES ONLY
ARE EMPLOYED.

Number of inspections made...	...	...	...	...	40
Defects found and reported	...	...	...	...	1
Notices served	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION V.

Summary of Inspections and General
Sanitary Work.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

General Inspections	...	...	...	...	373
Nuisances reported to Committee	...	...	...	...	429
Nuisances abated	...	...	..	...	410
Number of dwelling-houses inspected under Sec. 17 Housing and Town Planning Act 1909	...	...	...	...	108
Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	86
Closet accommodation : Privies—conversions	...	...	...	...	484
Number of ashpits and ashbins emptied	...	...	...	...	60492
Common Lodging-houses—visits	...	...	...	...	130
Houses let in lodgings—visits	...	...	...	...	81
Vans and Tents	—number of inspections				40
Workshops and workplaces	„	...	...	...	162
Offensive trades	„	...	...	...	238
Slaughter-houses	„	...	...	...	532
Dairies and cowsheds	„	...	...	...	114
Milk-shops	„	...	...	...	72
Smoke abatement—number of observations	...	...	...	...	33
Schools inspected	...	...	...	...	23
Ice cream makers—number of inspections	...	...	...	...	75
Pig-keepers	„	...	...	...	101
Bakehouses	„	...	...	...	163
Nightsoil and house refuse removed—tons	...	...	...	...	13732
Canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	74

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—

Samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	305
Analyst report—number of samples found to be adulterated	...	...	...	5
Unsound food condemned and destroyed—lbs.	...	...	...	7852
Diseases of Animals Act (except for Parasitic Mange)—				
	Cases notified...			Nil

HOUSING.

The Housing problem has now been seriously taken in hand by the Health Committee.

Monthly reports on insanitary property are submitted to the Committee, under Section 17 of Housing and Town Planning Act. The instructions of the Committee are then carried out.

By means of this Act it is proposed to improve the insanitary property in the Town. There are not a great number of houses unfit for human habitation ; a systematic inspection of all the property in the Borough is now being made so that all those defective will be reported on. This work will be done gradually and wherever it is possible to alter, re-construct or to improve property, the opportunity will always be given in preference to closing. There is an undoubted scarcity of houses in the Borough ; the Corporation are now contemplating building 75 for the working classes.

At the present time any extensive closing orders will cause over-crowding—this is an evil to be avoided. The Census returns shew that there is no general over-crowding, but it is a fact that this department from time to time has evidence of considerable over-crowding in certain areas.

The following Table shews the results of the work done under the Housing Act during the year :—

ACTION TAKEN IN 1912—

No. of dwelling-houses inspected under Sec. 17 of the			
	Housing and Town Planning Act...		108
„	„	considered unfit for human habitation	86
„	representations to Authority with a view to making		
		Closing Orders...	43
„	Closing Orders made	... ..	Nil*
„	dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without		
		making Closing Orders...	5
„	„	put into a fit state of habitation after	
		making Closing Orders..	Nil†
„	„	demolished	... .. Nil

* Since December 31st, 1912, in regard to this property, 43 Closing Orders have been made.

† Since December 31st, 1912, 24 houses have been put into a fit state for habitation after Closing Orders have been made.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.

During the year, 484 privies have been converted into water closets.

The progress in the conversion of the old privies to satisfactory water closets goes on steadily each year. There has been a diminution in the number of conversions during the last year, compared with the previous year—this was owing to conditions over which the Health Department had no control. The chief reason being that adequate water supplies were not laid on, and all the money for the purpose for this year had already been spent. However, I think in a couple of years the water carriage system for dealing with excreta will then be the only one in vogue. Ash-bins are being gradually substituted for the old-fashioned and offensive ashpit. There is a need for the further provision of public urinals and water-closets (for both sexes) in the Borough.

At the present time the closet accommodation in the Borough is as follows :—

Water Closets	...	...	6,873
Waste Water Closets		...	861
Privies	...	...	1,117
Pails	...	...	5
Dry Ashpits	...	...	3,467
Wet Ashpits	...	...	653
Ash-bins	...	...	921

FACTORIES.

As you know the Factory Inspections are carried out by H.M. Inspector. When called upon by the Inspector to do so, we attend to the Sanitary arrangements in connection with Factories.

WORKSHOPS.

There are 121 Registered Workshops and 50 Bakehouses in the Borough.

The Health Department is responsible for the inspection of Workshops and Workplaces. This work has been systematically carried out by the Inspectors and in cases where females only are employed the services of the Health Visitor have also been utilised.

The provisions required by the Act are carried out and the condition of the Workshops is reported to be generally satisfactory.

During the year 563 Inspections have been made, 23 written notices have been sent.

There have been no prosecutions.

Below is a Table shewing the work done during the year in connection with the Factory and Workshops Act.

MILK-SHOPS, COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

There are 61 Cowsheds on the Register.

„ 7 Milk-shops and Dairies.

„ 68 Purveyors of Milk.

The whole of these have been systematically inspected by the Medical Officer of Health during the year and reported on in detail to the Health Committee. They have also been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Speaking generally the Cowsheds were found to be in a good condition, in a few cases there is an inclination to interfere with the ventilation and light, the idea being to promote warmth. This is a great mistake from a sanitary point of view.

It was the exception to find any steps taken to groom the cows before milking and in many cases the personal cleanliness of the milkers, and particularly of the hands, were apparently not thought about.

Several of the dairies attached to the Farms visited were of a poor type and not suitable for the purpose.

In some cases the water supply from the wells shewed signs of contamination, and in all these cases analysis were made and steps taken to remedy the condition.

In view of the fact that Mr. John Burns' Milk Bill is likely to be put upon the Statute Book, no very drastic step has been taken to alter the condition of the existing Dairies. If this Act goes through in its present form it will be of great assistance in bringing about the desired reforms.

The Milk-shops in the Borough are inspected regularly and are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The recent Tuberculosis Order by the Board of Agriculture, by which animals suffering with Tuberculosis will in future have to be notified to the Local Authority, will be a help to the improvement of the health of the community.

The system is one by which diseased animals (Tuberculosis) may be slaughtered and a sum paid towards compensation.

No epidemic during the year has been traced to the Milk supply.

84 samples of Milk have been analysed.

4 „ „ were found to be adulterated.

Twenty-seven samples of Milk have been examined bacteriologically for the presence of Tubercle and also for germs from dirt.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three registered common lodging houses in the Borough. These are regularly inspected, the bye-laws are carried out and the general condition is satisfactory. With regard to a certain class of tenements which are supposed to be houses let in lodgings, in my opinion these are just common lodging houses, but they are not registered. I propose to bring these houses into line during the next year ; if the houses are suitable and the owners also suitable persons they may be registered as common lodging houses ; if not suitable, the practice of letting lodgings in these houses will have to be conducted on other lines or discontinued.

VANS AND TENTS.

There are three stationary vans in the Borough used as permanent residences.

These are all satisfactory, the necessary sanitary accommodation being provided.

With regard to the vans and tents at the Fair Time, no complaints were received during the past year.

To accommodate the occupiers at Fair Time a stand-pipe for water is supplied, and the sanitary accommodation is arranged for with private householders.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Thirty-three observations were made during the year. No case exceeded the time-limit allowed for black smoke. No complaints were received in 1912.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 50 on the register, one of which is an underground bakehouse.

These are inspected regularly, the bye-laws are enforced, and at the present time they are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 22 on the register—17 registered and 5 licensed.

Since the alterations carried out a few years ago, these premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition. The bye-laws are carried out, and, with a few exceptions in regard to lairage, may be considered satisfactory.

The situation of some of these premises is most unsuitable for the purpose, and the existance of so many private Slaughter-houses, situated in various parts of the Borough, make it an impossibility for all the meat killed to be adequately inspected. Some regulations are required for the slaughtering of animals for food. At the present time slaughtering may be carried out at any hour of the day or night, and by persons who may not always be properly qualified to do such work. The whole question of food and its preparation should, in my opinion,

be taken in hand by the State and proper regulations be instituted. The question of food poisoning is an urgent matter and needs to be dealt with, it is much more serious and extensive than it is thought to be. The time is quite ripe for the whole question of food supplies, food preparation, and food inspection to be considered, and proper regulations formulated.

FOOD AND MEAT INSPECTION.

Great attention has been devoted to this work. 532 visits have been made for the purpose of inspecting meat, but—owing to the large area of the Borough, the situation of the various private Slaughter-houses, the fact that slaughtering may be carried on at any hour (as mentioned above)—it is impossible under the present conditions to devise any system by means of which all the meat killed could be adequately inspected. However, during the year a total weight of 7,852 lbs. has been destroyed as being unfit for human consumption. This is an important work, and in the future attention will be given to it as well as to food preparation.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 11 on the Register.

During the year 238 inspections have been made. Improvements have been carried out at the Fat Melting Works in Union Street, with a view to doing away with the nuisance. The working hours were also re-arranged with the idea of decreasing the smell in the day-time. These alterations have assisted to slightly diminish the nuisance, but at times it is still bad, and should not be tolerated in the centre of a populous district in its present condition.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

MR. J. W. BENNETT.

Anthrax, no case occurred in the Borough.

Swine Fever, no case occurred in the Borough.

Foot and Mouth Disease, in June and following months of 1912 several outbreaks of this disease in England were notified, the nearest case was found at Salford.

Numerous, and in many cases vexatious, Orders for prevention of the spread of the disease were issued by the Board of Agriculture and for several weeks practically no live stock for slaughter came into the Borough. All cattle and sheep from Ireland at the different slaughter-houses were examined but no suspected case was found.

Two hundred and eighty-seven Licenses for the removal of swine and cattle have been renewed and issued.

The health and condition of the Corporation horses has been excellent.

COWSHEDS.

There is a decided and steady improvement in the condition of the sheds, still much requires to be done in the matter of light and cleanliness.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A cow suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder was sent by the owner for slaughter and the carcass destroyed.

The new Order by the Board of Agriculture, when in operation, will undoubtedly benefit the community. The powers given by the Order are ample ; what is required of the Sanitary Authorities, in addition to the Order, is a systematic inspection of all cattle and the udders of milch cows twice yearly.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

Parasitic Mange—Several cases have been reported and either recovered or been slaughtered.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1912 FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEIGH,
On the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in
connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories... (Including Factory Laundries)	12	5	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	313	14	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	238	4	
Total	563	23	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	16	16		
Want of Ventilation	4	4		
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances..				
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	2	2		
{ Unsuitable or defective.	1	1		
{ Not separate for sexes..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).				
TOTAL	23	23		

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists Received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecutions (Sections 109,110). (16)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists. (9)	Failing to send Lists. (10)						
	Lists. §	Outworkers. §		Lists.	Outworkers.										
(1)	(2)	Contr'c-tors. (3)	Work-men. (4)	(5)	Contr'c-tors. (6)	Work-men. (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c. ...	4		8												
(2) cleaning and washing ...															
Household linen ...															
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...															
Curtains and furniture hangings..															
Furniture and upholstery ..															
Electro-plate ...															
File making ...															
Brass and brass articles ..															
Fur pulling ...															
Cables and chains...															
Anchors and grapnels ...															
Cart gear ...															
Locks, latches and keys ...															
Umbrellas, &c. ..															
Artificial flowers ...															
Nets, other than wire nets ...															
Tents ...															
Sacks ...															
Racquet and tennis balls...															
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ...															
Brush making ...															
Pea picking ...															
Feather sorting ...															
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...															
Stuffed toys ...															
Basket making ...															
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...															
TOTAL ...	4		8												

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and sub-divides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

§ The figures required in columns 2, and 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)							Number. (2)
Important classes of workshops such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	121
	Bakehouses ...	...	..	...	...	...	50
	Total number of Workshops on Register ...						171

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 133)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	Notified by H.M. Inspector 4
Other	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector... 4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Name of District : BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.				of Non- residents registered in the District. †	of Resi- dents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number. †	Rate.	Number. *	Rate.			Number. *	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	46632	1181	1181	25·32	680	14·8	1	70	179	151	750	16·08
1908	46700	1308	1308	28·00	707	15·13	—	61	209	159	768	16·44
1909	46700	1287	1287	27·55	714	15·28	14	94	189	146	794	17·00
1910	48000	1214	1214	25·29	631	13·14	11	77	169	139	697	14·52
1911	44109	1276	1292	29·29	777	17·61	23	103	270	208	857	19·42
1912	44600	1222	1237	27·73	588	13·18	10	97	166	134	675	15·13

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly list furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (*b*) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths :—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (*a*) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (*b*) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (*c*) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (*d*) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (land and inlandwater) 6347

Total population at all ages	44109	} At Census of 1911. (cf. Census, vol. V.)
Number of inhabited houses	9021	
Average number of persons per house.....	4·88	

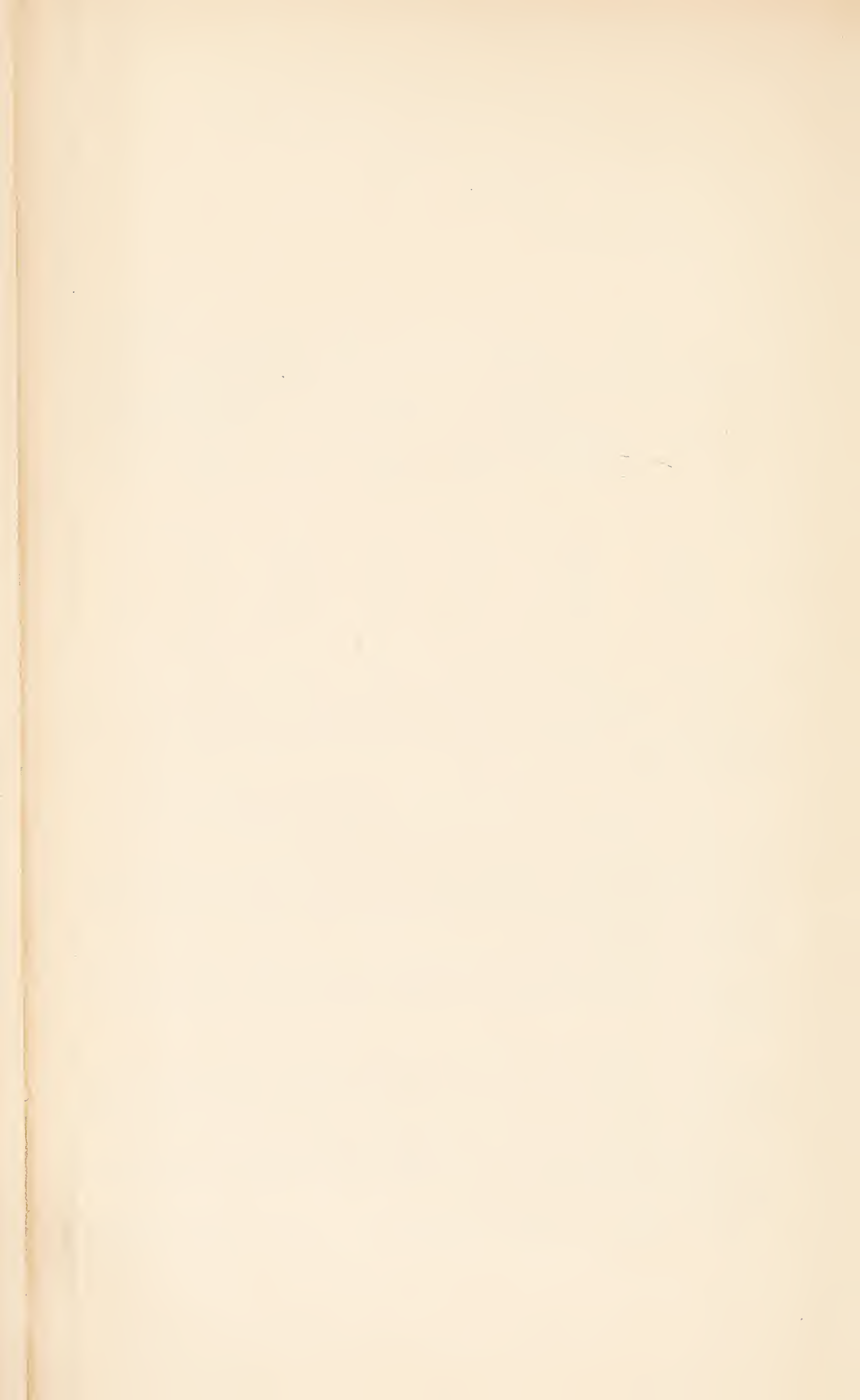


TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912
Name of District : BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.						1 St. Paul's.	2 St. Mary's.	3 Lilford.	4 St. Thomas's.	5 St. Joseph's.	6 Hope Carr.	7 Etherstone.	8 St. Peter's.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.										65 and upwards.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	48	...	13	28	3	3	1	...	4	16	9	1	1	4	5	8	14
Erysipelas	32	1	...	1	1	17	11	1	5	6	4	4	4	4	2	3	...
Scarlet Fever	96	3	33	52	7	1	...	...	6	43	14	11	5	4	8	5	41
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	18	...	1	1	5	9	2	...	2	3	1	1	3	1	3	4	12
†Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	119	...	...	94	250	15	3	18	23	14	15	20	3	14	12	...	...
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Totals...	328	...	48	92	59	82	29	4	37	95	43	34	33	16	33	37	67

NOTES.—State in space below the name and position within or without the district of the isolation hospital or hospitals, sanatoria or other institutions to which the residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, have usually been sent, and the name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided.

* This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

‡ Specify the disease by initial against the figure.

Isolation Hospital : Sanatorium, Astley. Leigh Joint Hospital Board.

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Name of District : BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

(See Notes at back).

CAUSES OF DEATH. I	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a).									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. II (b)
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 Year 3	1 and under 2 Years 4	2 and under 5 Years 5	5 and under 15 Years 6	15 and under 25 Years 7	25 and under 45 Years 8	45 and under 65 Years 9	65 and upwards. 10	
All causes { Certified (c) { Uncertified	673 2*	166 ...	37 ...	35 ...	34 ...	34 ...	92 ...	148 ...	127 2
Enteric Fever	6	1	3	2	...	Leigh Infirmary, 28.
Small-pox ... ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Measles	11	1	4	6	...	...	...	..	...
Scarlet Fever... ..	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	9	6	2	1	...	...	...	..	...
Diphtheria and Croup	8	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	50	...	...	...	6	12	16	15	1
Tuberculosis Meningitis	7	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...
Cancer, malignant disease	40	...	..	...	...	...	11	19	10
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis. (See note (d))	9	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	
Organic Heart Disease	57	...	...	1	4	2	12	16	22
Bronchitis	117	37	13	2	3	1	6	30	25	
Pneumonia (all forms)	68	17	8	7	2	5	11	15	3	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis. (See note (e)) ...	22	18	1	2	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	13	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	5
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	5	...	...	..	...	2	3	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth...	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	21	...	...	5	2	3	6	5	...
Suicide	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	144	20	5	5	4	2	14	36	58	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	673	166	37	35	34	34	92	148	127	

* Probably Heart Disease.
" Stroke.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1/-.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Table 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF LEIGH.
INFANT MORTALITY.
1912. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

(See Note (a) at back).

CAUSE OF DEATH.						Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	...	33	6	7	4	50	30	33	32	21	166
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough						...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6
Diphtheria and Croup						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas						...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)						...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Convulsions						1	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	8
Laryngitis						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bronchitis						...	1	...	1	2	11	10	8	6	37
Pneumonia (all forms)						...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	6	17
Diarrhoea						...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	7
Enteritis						...	...	1	...	1	4	4	1	1	11
Gastritis						...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Syphilis						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis						1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	4
Congenital Malformations (c)						2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Premature Birth						23	2	...	1	26	1	...	...	...	27
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus						5	2	3	1	11	6	8	2	...	27
Other Causes						1	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	1	6
						33	6	7	4	50	30	33	32	21	166

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate 1217, Illegitimate 20.
Nett Deaths in the year : Legitimate Infants 161, Illegitimate Infants 5.

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from *Tabes Mesenterica*.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus should equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, *see* notes attached to Table III.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

TABLE C.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1912

URBAN DISTRICT OF LEIGH.

Medical Officer of Health : FRANK WEBB. Salary, £350.

Inspector of Nuisances : EDWIN JACKSON. Salary, £190.

What is the character of the Hospital accommodation ? For Small-pox : Isolation Hospital. For other Infectious Diseases : Isolation Hospital.

Is it Joint or otherwise ? Joint with Atherton, Tyldesley, Golborne and Rural District.

Number of beds available for your District ? For Small-pox, 32 ; for other Infectious Diseases, 128, used as required.

Number of cases removed to Hospital from your District ? Small-pox, nil ; Enteric Fever, 12 ; Diphtheria, 14 ; Scarlet Fever, 41. Total, 67.

Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District. From what causes ? Scarlet Fever 2, Enteric 5, Diphtheria 1.

How is Disinfection carried out ? Houses : Fumigation. Number of houses disinfected, 178 ; Schools, 5. Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise) ? Steam Disinfector. Where is apparatus situated ? Destructor Works.

If apparatus at a Hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed to the Hospital ? No.

If not, please state how disinfection of Clothing, &c., in these cases is carried out ? By Steam Disinfector, situated in Borough of Leigh.

Number of cases of Infectious Diseases reported under the Notification Act ? 209.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken Pox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, &c.)? If so, what are they? Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis.

Diseases specially prevalent? Nil. Period? Nil.

Any Schools closed? One Infant School. If so, for what disease? Measles.

Number of special reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910? Nil.

Bacteriological Examinations. Number and nature of specimens examined? 204—Tuberculosis 116, Enteric 9, Diphtheria 45, Milk 34.

Arrangement (if any) made under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910? Anti-toxin is supplied free of charge by L. A.

“The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909”—

Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article 1 of the Regulations? Yes.

Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article 1 (3), a list of dwelling-houses, the early inspection of which is desirable? Yes.

Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Article 2? If so, what officer? Yes; M.O.H. and Inspectors.

Have the necessary books, forms, &c., for keeping the required records been obtained? Yes.

Action taken in 1912 :—

No. of Dwelling-houses inspected under Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909? 108.

„ Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation? 86.

„ Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders? 43.

„ Closing Orders made ? Nil.*

„ Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders ? 5.

„ Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders ? Nil.†

„ Dwelling-houses demolished ? Nil.

* Since December 31st, 1912, in regard to this property 43 Closing Orders have been made.

† Since December 31st, 24 houses have been put in a fit state for habitation after Closing Orders have been made.

From where is the Water Supply obtained ? Liverpool Corporation.

What is its condition ? Satisfactory since treated for plumbosolvency.

Is it subject to your inspection ? Yes.

Is Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily ? Yes.

How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract or Occupiers of Houses) ? By Sanitary Authority under direction of Sanitary Staff.

How is the Refuse disposed of ? Has a Destructor been provided ? 150 tons weekly by Destructor, the rest tipped on Sewage Farm.

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of treatment ? Bacteria filter beds.

What is the character of the Drainage System ? Satisfactory. Drain Testing, Flushing, &c. ? Carried out by Borough Surveyor's Department.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams ? No action taken.

Canal Boats : Number Inspected ? 74. Number of infringements of Acts ? 37.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses ? Good.

„ Slaughter-houses ? Good. Has a Public Abattoir been provided ? No.

„ Lodging-houses ? Good. Are they Registered ? Yes.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools? Satisfactory.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—

Are they periodically inspected? Yes. What is their condition? Cowsheds in good condition; Dairies fairly good; Milkshops good.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B.? Yes? Are they enforced? Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow? 600 cubic feet.

Number of Cowkeepers? 61. Number on Register? 61.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)? 7. Number on Register? 7.

Total amount of Food seized as unfit for Human Consumption? 5508 lbs. Beef, 400 lbs. Mutton, 250 lbs. Pork, 730 lbs. Fruit, 710 lbs. Fish, 144 lbs. Rabbits, 75 lbs. Geese and Turkeys, 35 lbs. Tinned Fruit.

Number of Carcases and parts of Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis? 11.

Number of Legal Proceedings, and result? Nil.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances—

Number of Notices served? 429. Nuisances remedied? 410.

Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result? Nil.

Closet accommodation of the District

Number of Privy Middens? 1117. Pail Closets? 5.

Fresh Water Closets? 6873. Waste Water Closets? 861.

Number of Privy Middens converted during 1912? To W.C.'s, 484; to Pails, &c., nil.

Number of Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s? Nil.

Does Council contribute towards the cost of either privies or pail closets, or both? If so, how much? Yes, one-third cost.

Smoke—

Number of Observations ? 33.

Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result ? Nil.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour ? 12 minutes.

Has the Authority adopted—

“ The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 ” ? Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ” ? Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ” ? Yes.

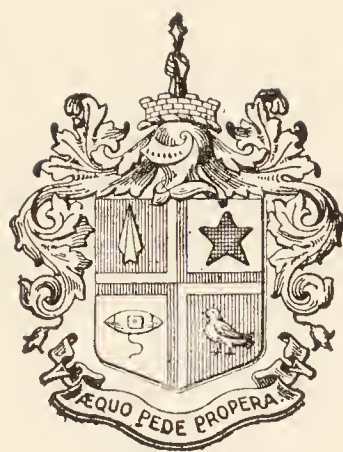
“ The Notification of Births Act, 1907 ” ? Yes.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed ? Yes.

Notable Sanitary improvements during 1912 :—Housing improvements under Housing and Town Planning Act ; Conversion of Privies ; Offensive Trades (Fat Melting Works) ; Systematic testing of drains in connection with Enteric and Diphtheria cases.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District :—Further Conversion of Privies.

BOROUGH



OF LEIGH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1912.

Health Department,

January 28th, 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Reports on the Removal of Nightsoil and House Refuse ; the working of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884 ; the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907 ; the Destruction of Unsound Food ; Infectious Diseases ; and Summary of Nuisances dealt with during the year ended December 31st, 1912.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWIN JACKSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL AND HOUSE REFUSE.

The work has been carried out under the supervision of the Health Department and the results have been most satisfactory.

The workmen (except the Drivers) are engaged and paid by the Committee, each man's wages being at the rate of 25s. per week, with a week's holiday a year for which he is paid.

The cost of Team Labour is 7s. 9d. per day for man and horse, and 1s. 1d. per ton is paid for the removal of refuse within certain prescribed areas. At present the horses and drivers are supplied by Contract, and consequently the drivers, who are paid by the Contractors, are not under our control. This arrangement is, in my opinion, unsatisfactory, and I would again suggest to the Committee the advisability of purchasing their own horses, and engaging the drivers, which would enable us to have direct control of all the men engaged in the work.

During the year 484 privies have been converted into water-closets, consequently we have a much greater quantity of dry refuse to remove, which will again be increased in the coming year.

There are now only 1117 privies in the Borough, the majority of which are under notice for conversion, and I have no doubt that the greater portion of these will be completed during the ensuing year.

The following table gives the number of Privies, Ashpits, Water-Closets, etc., in the respective Wards :—

WARDS.	Pails.	Wet Ashpits.	Privies.	Dry Ashpits.	Ash Bins.	Water Closets.	Waste- water Closets.	Wet Ashpits Wheelouts.	Dry Ashpits Wheelouts.
St. Paul's	2 ...	150 ...	323 ...	226 ...	38 ...	573 ...	18 ...	28 ...	37
St. Mary's ...	2 ...	53 ...	102 ...	1073 ...	296 ...	1993 ...	509 ...	4 ...	51
Lilford .....	...	16 ...	37 ...	341 ...	115 ...	985 ...	73 ...	1 ...	139
St. Thomas's. ...	...	66 ...	162 ...	349 ...	78 ...	888 ...	58 ...	16 ...	101
St. Joseph's... ..	...	53 ...	137 ...	245 ...	40 ...	704 ...	59 ...	17 ...	85
Hope Carr ...	...	72 ...	125 ...	116 ...	147 ...	345 ...	24 ...	44 ...	25
Etherstone ...	1 ...	39 ...	73 ...	347 ...	126 ...	834 ...	17 ...	7 ...	44
St. Peter's ...	..	81 ...	158 ...	255 ...	81 ...	551 ...	103 ...	6 ...	33
<hr/>									
Total...	5 ...	530 ...	1117 ...	2952 ...	921 ...	6873 ...	861 ...	123 ...	515

The following statement gives the total number of ashpits and the cost of emptying same :—

Total Number of Ashpits, Bins and Pails	...	...	5041
Number of Ashpits Emptied	...	...	60492
Number of Loads Removed	...	...	7924
Weight of Refuse Removed	...	13732 tons, 4 cwts., 1 qr.	
Cost of Emptying each Ashpit per annum	...	5s. 3 ⁰ 1d.	
Cost of each Emptying of Ashpit	...	...	5 ¹ / ₄ d.

The actual cost of removing the refuse was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Team Labour
Manual Labour
Spades, Brushes, etc.
Supervision
<hr/>			
Total	£1323 10 2

During the year 7924 loads of refuse were removed, the total weight being about 13732 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr., and the cost 3s. 4·08d. per load, or 1s. 11·13d. per ton.

The amount of ashpit refuse delivered at the Destructor works was 8973 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr., compared with 7466 tons 1 cwt. in the preceding year.

The remaining 4758 tons 6 cwts. were removed to the tip on the Sewage Farm or disposed of to farmers.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

During the year 74 Canal Boats were inspected, and with few exceptions were found to be clean, well kept, and in good repair.

The Boats inspected were registered to receive 243 persons—219 in the after-cabins and 24 in the fore-cabins.

The number of persons found on the Boats at times of inspection was 104, viz. :—80 males, 13 females, and 11 children. Nine of the children were under 5 years of age, one was over 5 and under 10 years of age, and one was over 10 years of age.

The infringements of the Acts and Regulations were as follows, viz. :—

One Boat the water cask was defective.

Three Boats required the cabins re-painting.

Four Boats the cabins required repairing.

Four Boats the pump was out of order.

One Boat the certificate did not identify the owner.

Twenty-four Boats have been put in thorough repair and re-painted.

There has been no necessity for the instituting of legal proceedings, as in each case the owners, upon having their attention drawn to the infringements, have as early as possible remedied the defects complained of.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease on the Boats.

I have no infringements of the Acts and Regulations to report with respect to Registration, Notification of Change of Master, Certificates, Overcrowding, Separation of Sexes, Cleanliness, Ventilation, Provision of Water Cask, Removal of Bilge Water, Notification of Infectious Disease, Admittance of Inspector.

I estimate the number of Boats on the Register which can reasonably be believed to be in use, or available, at 145.

No new Boats have been registered during the year, and in no case has fresh registration been rendered necessary by structural alterations in boats previously registered.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

During the year, I have taken 148 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts within the Borough, which consisted of 84 samples of milk; 17 of butter; 14 of lard; 12 of coffee; 10 of pepper; and 11 of margarine; and, in addition to these, 157 samples were taken by the County Authorities, making a total of 305 samples.

The samples were submitted to Mr. W. Collingwood Williams, County Analyst, who certified that, with one exception, the whole of the samples taken by the County Authorities were genuine, and, with four exceptions, the samples submitted by myself were also genuine.

I instituted proceedings against the owners of the four non-genuine samples, which were of milk, and convictions were obtained in each case.

The penalties imposed were £2 and costs in one case, 10s. and costs in two cases, and £1 and costs in one case.

The offences were—in one case 8 per cent. of cream had been abstracted; in one case 7 per cent. of cream had been abstracted; in one case 4 per cent. of water had been added; and in one case 32 per cent. of cream had been abstracted and 4 per cent. of water added to the milk.

The samples obtained during the year were as follows, viz. :—

Milk	...	...	...	93	samples
Butter	...	...	...	55	„
Margarine	...	...	...	22	„
Coffee	...	...	...	28	„
White Pepper	...	...	...	24	„
Lard	...	...	...	35	„
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	10	„
Mustard	...	...	...	4	„
Cheese	...	...	...	31	„
Cream	...	...	...	1	„
Shrimps (potted)	...	...	...	2	„
Total				305	„

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Beef	...	...	...	5508	lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	400	„
Pork	...	...	...	250	„
Fish	...	...	...	710	„
Fruit	...	...	...	730	„
Rabbits	...	...	...	144	„
Geese and Turkeys	...	...	...	75	„
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	35	„
Total				7852	„

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 328 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified, of which 96 were Scarlet Fever, 18 Enteric Fever, 32 Erysipelas, 119 Phthisis, 48 Diphtheria, 3 Puerperal Fever, 10 Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 Poliomyelitis, and 1 Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Of this number, 41 cases of Scarlet Fever, 12 cases of Enteric Fever, and 14 cases of Diphtheria were removed to the Sanatorium.

The deaths at the Sanatorium from this district were :—Enteric Fever 5, Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 1,

During the year 178 houses, 5 schools and the Central Hall have been disinfected after the following, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	..	...	...	86
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	15
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	37
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	34
Sickness ...	..	...	...	3
Whooping-cough	..	...	...	1
Filth ...	...	...	...	4
Cancer ...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever		...	..	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ..	...	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES FOR 1912.

Nuisances reported to Committee	..	...	...	429
„ Abated ...	...	...	...	410
Notices and Letters served on Owners and Occupiers	...			919
Number of Ashpits and Bins emptied...		...	...	60492
Canal Boats Inspected	...	...	...	74
Weight of Beef destroyed	...	..	...	5508
„ Mutton „	...	...	...	400
„ Pork „	...	...	...	250
„ Fruit „	...	...	...	730
„ Fish „	...	...	...	710
„ Rabbits „	...	...	...	144
„ Geese and Turkeys		...	...	75
„ Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	35

The following Insanitary Conditions have been dealt with :—

Defective House-drains	...	...	...	497
„ Gullies ...	...	..	...	106
„ Sink-pipes	..	...	...	64
„ Water-closets	..	...	...	623
„ Privies ...	...	...	...	141
„ „ pulled down		...	...	15
Water-closets substituted for Privies	...	...	...	484

Deep wet Ashpits raised and cemented	...	...	280
Defective Spouting ...	...	...	279
„ Roofs ...	...	...	141
„ Pavements, Channelling and Insanitary Yards..			131
Houses Repaired ..	...	...	147
Filthy Houses	...	...	43
Damp Houses	...	...	149
Insufficiently Ventilated	...	...	45
Ashpits Repaired ...	...	...	421

